

Reed Forces Politics Into Senate Quiz

Senator Attempts to Show Becker Used Hearst-Bolo Expose for Lewis

Bankers Praised For Their Loyalty

Albert's Use of Money Was Traced Through Checks the Committee Is Told

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—A vigorous attack upon Alfred L. Becker, Deputy Attorney General of New York State, who dug up much of the evidence against Bolo Pacha and of Hearst's connection with the French traitor, by Senator James A. Reed, of Missouri, came this afternoon as a climax to the hearings the Overman Senate Committee has been conducting on German propaganda.

Senator Reed practically took charge of the proceedings and cross-examined Becker vigorously. Once, when Chairman Overman interrupted, he turned on him and announced, "I know how to run this thing." He stated at one point that he was attacking the ethics of Mr. Becker in his conduct in the Bolo-Hearst case, and the general line of his questioning attempted to show a political motive in this case.

Hearst's Lawyer Is Present

Senator Reed is not a member of the subcommittee conducting the hearings, and Senator Overman, after the session, characterized the proceeding as "most unusual." He explained that Mr. Reed, as a member of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, which has general charge of the inquiry, had asked permission to examine Becker. Senator Reed denied yesterday that he was particularly interested in the Hearst case. Today, as yesterday, William A. De Ford, Hearst's counsel, and Mr. McFarland, of the Hearst staff in Boston, are present.

The appearance of a political issue under Mr. Reed's questioning gave a new complexion to the hearing. From the first this has been carefully avoided by senators of both parties. Political coloring has heretofore been absent, with the single exceptional case when Louis N. Hammerling admitted on the stand that he had sworn to misstatements in different affidavits he had made, and who also charged Mr. Becker with a political motive in investigating his connection with German propaganda.

The net result of today's cross-examination was to get into the record the story of the political fight in New York last summer, when Attorney General Lewis, running against Whitman, made a campaign issue of the latter's supposed relations with Hearst.

Senator Reed attempted several times to force Mr. Becker into an admission that he had used the powerful "public safety" act to further this campaign, but Mr. Becker pointed out that no evidence taken under that act had been used in this fight, though the affidavits that were used were taken at the same time, and stated about the same facts as the public safety act depositions. After one exchange on this subject, Senator Reed remarked: "I'll make you admit it yet."

Reporter Made Mistake

In addition there were interesting facts brought out about this fight, and also about the mistake that occurred in the first report of the Bolo Pacha dinner, when it was stated that Boyd Ed and von Papen were present, though as a matter of fact they had left the country, and Hearst's attempt to get a certificate of Americanism from Lewis on the basis of this mistake. Also, there were several sharp clashes between Senator Reed and the witness, not only during the cross-examination, but earlier in the day. Summarized, the cross-examination resulted in the following admissions and charges from Becker:

That the giving out of affidavits testifying to frequent visits to the Hearst apartment by Bernstorff and Bolo was a political maneuver.

That the connection between Hearst and Whitman was a political issue.

That a mistake was made by a reporter and not by either Becker or Lewis in the story of the Bolo dinner.

That this had one good result in that it resulted in Hearst's going on record as having only one meeting with Bolo—a record against which so much evidence was later produced.

That Mr. Becker considered it a public service to make public any known facts about connections between Hearst and Germans.

That the story of the Bolo dinner, so far from being a breach of confidence against the French government, was given out only after conference with the French Ambassador.

That after the mistake occurred two Hearst men tried to get from Lewis a "certificate of loyalty and 100 per cent Americanism," and that

British Fleet May Come Here After Peace

LONDON, Dec. 20.—It is reported that the Admiralty views favorably the suggestion that a large part of the British fleet, commanded by Admiral Sir David Beatty, should visit the United States.

No date for the visit has been fixed, but it is understood that it will be made immediately after peace has been signed.

Subsequently the fleet will make a tour of the British dominions.

Boat Owners Censured for Soldiers 'Ad'

Shipping Board Says Appeal Fails to Point Blame for the Harbor Strike Crisis

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—New York harbor craft operators were criticised in a statement issued by the Shipping Board to-night for advertising for returning soldiers as prospective strike-breakers in view of the threatened strike along the waterfront at that port.

The advertisement conveys a wrong impression, the Shipping Board charged, in that while it quotes a recent statement of the Shipping Board in its appeal for workers, it fails to point out the Shipping Board's declaration that the attitude of the operators was responsible for bringing about a condition in which a strike was imminent. The Shipping Board's statement reads: "The attention of the Shipping Board is called to an advertisement appearing in the New York papers calling upon returning soldiers to accept employment on harbor craft in the harbor of the city of New York in view of a threatened strike along the waterfront in that port."

The advertisement quotes from the statement of the Shipping Board calling attention to the serious consequences of a strike in New York harbor. The quotation as it appears in the advertisement conveys a wrong impression. The statement issued by the Shipping Board indicated that the employees on New York harbor craft had agreed to arbitrate all their grievances but that the operators had agreed to arbitration of wages only. The statement further pointed out that the attitude of the operators was responsible for bringing about a condition in which a strike was imminent.

"The statement did contain the parts quoted in the advertisement pointing out the necessity for continued and uninterrupted operation of vessels, and followed this statement with an appeal to the operators to arbitrate all pending issues with their men. In default of such an agreement to arbitrate all their issues the Shipping Board pointed out that the gravest responsibility might rest upon the operators, if, as a result of their attitude, the stoppage of work should occur in New York harbor."

Representatives of both the National War Labor Board and the Shipping Board left here to-night for New York City, where a hearing on the matters in controversy is scheduled to-morrow morning.

Governor Bass, chief of the Industrial Relations Division of the Fleet Corporation, declined to make any comment to-night on the status of the strike situation.

Association and Marine Workers Awaiting Action Of Federal Mediators

The National War Labor Board will meet in City Hall this morning to consider the situation created by the refusal of the boat owners' associations to arbitrate their differences with the Marine Workers' Affiliation. Because of the importance of the situation, it is expected all twelve members will be in attendance.

The question to be considered to-day is whether or not the boat owners should abide by the agreement they made with the New York Harbor Wage Adjustment Board in November, 1917, by which they bound themselves to arbitrate all questions, except the open shop, which might arise during the war. It is the contention of the local board that this agreement binds the employers to arbitrate not only the question of wages, but of hours as well.

The boat owners contend that the eight-hour day is impracticable, and on the theory that the war ended with the signing of the armistice hold that governmental agencies have no power in the matter.

Both Sides Sitting Tight

Both sides to the controversy were sitting tight yesterday. The employers apparently were determined to stand by the declaration of their representative, Joseph H. Moran, that they would allow no governmental agency to settle the dispute. Several conferences were held during the day, but the only thing allowed to become public was a statement that, notwithstanding their defiance of the government, the employers would be represented at the hearing in City Hall this morning.

On their part the union leaders expressed confidence that the situation would be settled without any interference with commerce. This confidence was based on the belief that the government would assert its power, if necessary, by seizing the equipment of the recalcitrant operators.

Waste, but No Fraud, Is Found At Hog Island

Gregory's Report Recommends Inquiry Into Necessity of \$64,000,000 Spent

Discrepancies Are Seen

Prior to Last February "Organized Riot and Chaos" Seemed to Prevail at Yard

By Theodore M. Knappen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The White House to-day gave out the Hog Island investigation report of the Department of Justice, exonerating the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the American International Corporation from criminal charges, just as it was turned in on September 21, and without any reference to the conferences that since have been held between representatives of the Shipping Board and the Department of Justice at the instance of the board, with a view to squaring the report with the present views of the board.

Features of Report

The outstanding features of the report, which is signed by G. Carroll Todd, assistant to the Attorney General, and Mark Hyman, special assistant to the Attorney General, are:

1. Both the Emergency Fleet Corporation and its agent in management of the Hog Island shipbuilding yards, the American International Corporation, are absolved from all charges of criminal guilt and are released from liability to criminal process. It is distinctly stated that "no fraud or secret profits on the part of the officials of either the agent or the fleet corporation has been established."

2. That as to the charge of waste and mismanagement, the investigators, while not wishing "to minimize the boldness of the plan of the agent and the courage and success of the undertaking," are not able "to find affirmatively that the agent has satisfactorily accounted in the hearings before us for the reasonable necessity for the expenditure of so large a sum of money in the construction of this plant."

3. Recommendation: The reasonableness of the expenditures being the main question, the investigators recommend that, as the yard is now substantially completed, further proceedings be taken under that article of the contract between the fleet corporation and the American International Corporation, which provides that any dispute be referred ultimately to a board of three distinguished naval architects, one each to be selected by the parties and the two

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Hindenburg Building New Defence Line

German Forces Are Massing Six Miles Deep Along the Entire Neutral Front

Counter Revolt Reported

Militaristic Party Is Said to Have Begun War on the Ebert Government

By Joseph Saxe

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Richard Barth, radical member of the government, speaking before the Congress of Soviets to-day, said the militaristic "camarilla," through Field Marshal von Hindenburg, was intriguing against the new order. He said Main Headquarters had decreed the reestablishment of a line of defense in the West, extending ten kilometers in width east of the whole length of the neutral zone, with all soldiers' councils within the area dissolved.

Amid applause Barth denounced this scheme as a provocation to the Entente on the part of the counter-revolutionists. Though Ebert could say nothing of consequence to refute Barth's contention, the Congress rejected the resolution demanding the abolition of a frontier defense.

Old Stigma Still Present

This shows that even responsible representatives of German labor have not yet entirely divested themselves of the old militarism, though it must be conceded that owing to their preoccupation with internal political affairs they are scarcely conscious of foreign political implication as a consequence of their attitude.

Barth charged that the government is unable to deal with the new militarist conspiracy and that the establishment of the new defense front was ordered by Main Headquarters against the instructions of the government for demobilization of the troops.

Each day the national congress of Soviets now meeting has more strongly emphasized the strength and weakness of the moderate Socialists, who are the backbone of the present government as embodied in the Council of the People's Plenipotentiaries. Their strength lies in the fact that by their moderation, their aversion to heroic measures, their past experience and training in parliamentary administrative matters and their undoubted sense of responsibility, they seem to offer a guarantee for the maintenance of orderly conditions and the avoidance of political and economic chaos.

Slow to Make Reforms

Their weakness is that they—especially Scheidemann and Landsberg—are deeply compromised with the old regime, which they aided and abetted throughout; that they had a full share in the guilt of the war and many accompanying atrocities; and that partly from genuine conviction and partly from peaceful transition, and partly

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Wilson Sure of 'People's Peace,' Reasonable, Just and Free From Every Suspicion of 'Bossism'

Wilson and Clemenceau to Sit at Opposite Ends of the Council Board

French Want All Territory to Rhine

Italy Assured U. S. Will Back Just Claims; Censorship Not Fully Lifted

By Frederick Moore

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—I learn that as a result of several private conversations President Wilson has had individually with French statesmen the latter hope that they will have no great difficulty in bringing him reasonably to their point of view, although their programme could easily have been interpreted as contrary to his several principles.

The French, for example, desire to go as far as the Rhine. They argue that they must have a stronger frontier against Germany.

Answering the question how he would apply his principles in concrete instances of demands to be made on Germany, Mr. Wilson replied that he hoped the conference would abide by the principles of his fourteen points.

Because of the present conference and because the President outranks Clemenceau, who, according to precedent, should be president of the conference, since it is being held in France, Mr. Wilson courteously inquired if the French preferred him to remain away from the conference table. The matter was adjusted by arrangement. Mr. Wilson and M. Clemenceau will sit at opposite ends of the table.

The Tribune has been told that the conversations so far have given the most agreeable indication that Mr. Wilson is willing to consider the Allies' claims in the friendliest manner, but the real problems are as yet unapproached.

The French are pleased, as one man put it, with Mr. Wilson's "willingness to learn," and remark that Henry White is the best informed of the mission on European affairs.

London to Greet Wilson Royally

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Now that it is practically certain that President Wilson will arrive in London on December 26 or 27, a gigantic reception is being prepared. King George has cancelled his Christmas stay at Sandringham and will remain in London to welcome him. His early arrival has evoked a chorus of satisfaction country-wide. "The Manchester Guardian" publishes an outspoken editorial on Mr. Wilson, in which there is a thinly veiled attack on the government.

The newspaper says it does not anticipate a conflict either between Lloyd George and Mr. Wilson, or Great Britain and America, and suggests a heart-to-heart talk between the two statesmen to assist in understanding the two opposite types of mind. The paper expects a speedy agreement, which will be a long step toward a general agreement.

Peace Depends On Trade Pacts, Marshall Says

Opposes U. S. Ownership of Ships, but Calls It Preferable to Subsidy

CARLISLE, Penn., Dec. 20.—Vice-President Marshall in an address here to-night before the Carlisle Chamber of Commerce gave his views on some questions now under discussion in connection with the peace conference, prefacing his remarks with the explanation that he had no thought of endeavoring to affect President Wilson's negotiations.

On the question of a world league or understanding to prevent war, which he said all right-thinking men agree is desirable, Mr. Marshall declared that until all men are of good will wars will not cease unless nations desire peace at any price. He said the Allies and the United States could go very far toward promoting peace, but he prefaced unless reciprocal trade agreements are made between these associated nations existing cordial relations cannot last.

Deplores "Half-Baked" Opinions

"It is furthest from my thought upon this occasion to utter a single word which might in any manner be construed as endeavoring to affect the negotiations of the President in Europe," said the Vice-President in opening his address.

"Too many half-baked opinions coming from myself and others in public life may cause mental and moral indigestion. I speak, therefore, only in general terms and go only to the length that all may agree."

"That some league or understanding among civilized peoples for the prevention of certain future wars, as it is considered, is a noble plan, as if there is the possibility that either England, France, Italy or the United States contains the growing germ of military or commercial supremacy, then, though attempt may be made to preserve the peace of the world, the attempt would be another failure."

Conditions of Success

"If, however, the masses of mankind in these four great nations and in the lesser nations, for whom jointly the light has been made, be made a new light and are convinced of the uselessness and folly of war, and if, more and more, education and enlightenment as the days go by and the generations come and go shall add to the number of those who thus think, then the experiment will succeed."

"I have, of course, no means of knowing what the representatives of the Allied governments may be willing to take up with the American people at the peace table, but I venture the assertion that the good will which now exists between the Allied governments and our own will not last five years unless reciprocal trade relations, fixed in justice, are arranged between us. Peoples learn slowly and soon forget."

"The theory that men are going to deal justly with each other, regardless of a law to punish injustice, is a millennial dream. The Allies and America, by reciprocal trade relations and by the right of power and duty to cut off commercial transactions with any people on earth that proposes to disturb the peace of the world, can go very far toward promoting that peace which we all just now sincerely desire."

"Without knowledge, I express the hope that we will not let go by this opportune time for removing what will undoubtedly be a source of friction in the future unless dealt with speedily and justly."

"If an equitable adjustment of the business of the world shall be made, then, as business men who are deeply interested in the commerce of America, you realize as well as I do that its weakness in the past has been the lack of ships upon the sea."

"Each of us knows that one of the reasons for that lack has been the way in which we have insisted that our ships shall be manned."

"I think the La Follette law is wholly humanitarian in its character. I hope that, by international agreement, it may become the law of the sea for all sea-going powers. But if it does not then we are confronted with three propositions: either to repeal the law or to subsidize shipping or to have governmental control of our merchant marine, conveying the products of our commerce to foreign shores without any profit to the government of the United States."

President, in Interview, Declares Entente Must Pool All Its Interests

Chance to Earn World's Gratitude

Frank Anglo-American Understanding Necessary to Success, He Says

PARIS, Dec. 20.—"I am confident that the big council of statesmen of the world will be able to reach a just and reasonable solution of the problems that will be presented to them, and thus earn the gratitude of the world for the most cordial and necessary service which has ever been rendered it," said President Wilson in an interview to-day, referring to the approaching peace conference.

The interview was given to the correspondent of "The London Times." In it the President is reported to have stated his views on the question of the freedom of the seas and to have contrasted the evils of the Vienna congress with a hopeful outlook for the Versailles congress.

Must Represent People

Lord Northcliffe, editor of "The London Times," has given The Associated Press a copy of the interview, from which the following extracts have been made:

"The congress of Vienna, the correspondent says President Wilson told him, was a congress of 'bosses'; the delegates were concerned more with their own interests and the classes they represented than the wishes of their peoples."

"Versailles, as President Wilson said," the interviewer continues, "must be a meeting place of the servants of the peoples represented by delegates, and he added: 'there is no master mind who can settle the problems of to-day.'"

To Pool All Ideas

"If there is anybody who thinks he knows what is in the mind of all peoples, that man is a fool. We have all got to put our heads together and pool everything, we have got for the benefit of the ideals which are common to all."

"Asked whether he would visit the Grand Fleet, President Wilson replied that he was afraid he would not have time, adding that he fully realized that behind the great armies there was the strong, silent and watchful support of the British navy in securing the communications of the Allies."

Holds Anglo-Saxons Honest

The correspondent then adds: "President Wilson, in discussing the rôle of the British fleet in the maintenance of what, at any rate during the war, had been the freedom of the seas for the free people of the world, spoke with a sincerity which no amount of writing can convey. His accents convinced me that he is a believer in the decency and honesty of the Anglo-Saxon race. He said:

Urges Frank Cooperation

"It is essential for the future peace of the world that there should be the frankest cooperation and most generous understanding between the two English-speaking democracies. We comprehend and appreciate, I believe, the grave problems which the war has brought to the British people and fully understand the special international questions which arise from the fact of your peculiar position as an island empire."

The correspondent declared that he left the President "with the assurance ringing in my ears that he desired to cooperate with the British and with all the Allies in securing, with their counsel, a new state of affairs throughout the world."

President Returns Emmanuel's Call; Consults Tardieu

PARIS, Dec. 20.—President Wilson to-day had a conference with Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino of Italy, who explained in detail their country's ambitions.

After the conference Mr. Wilson spent some time in going over the material presented and comparing it with data collected by Colonel E. M. House, who spent some time in his opinion to determine what, in his opinion, should be Italy's legitimate claims. Mr. Wilson frankly told Premier Orlando and Baron Sonnino that he did not know what Italy should receive, but added that he intended to support action that would be just.

This evening the President visited King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. Early in the day President Wilson conferred with Captain Andre Tardieu.

